(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2035.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1786.

COPENHAGEN, *September* 17.

THE count Othon de Thott, miniſter of ſtate, died here on the 10th, in the 82d year of his age; he was the laſt male of that branch in Denmark; he hath left to the univerſity of this city, a legacy of 10,000 rix dollars.

VIENNA, *September* 26.

A new company is formed at Trieſte, for carrying on a trade to North America. The funds of this aſſociation, which will continue fifteen years, is 1000 ſhares of 500 florins each.

Oct. 1. It is beyond a doubt that ſome great event is in preparation on the borders of Turkey, but it is not yet known whether the Ottoman empire will be the aggreſſor, or Ruſſia herſelf commence hoſtilities. It is ſaid that 40,000 Ruſſians are on their march, and even that they are already arrived in Moldavia.

LEGHORN, *September* 16.

It is ſaid that the corſair, who has for ſome time infeſted the Mediterranean, and who cut the throats of the crews of all the ſhips which had fallen a prey to him, has been taken by four caravelles belonging to the grand ſignior. Having met him they gave him chaſe, and forced him to take refuge in Tripoli; but the bey, at the requeſt of the Ottoman commander, delivered up the pirate and his crew, conſiſting of 200 men, who were carried to Conſtantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September* 12.

It has been lately remarked, that the movement among the troops has much diminiſhed, and that the works in the arſenal have abated; and in ſhort that the divan were never more pacific in their ideas than at preſent. It is true the greateſt alacrity is uſed in finiſhing the fortreſſes building both at the mouth of the Danube, and at the end of the channel, leading to the Black Sea; but the intentions of our government is only to put the nation in a proper ſtate of defence, without having the ſmalleſt intention of making any attack. His ſublime highneſs has thought proper to confirm the new hoſpador of Wallachia in his employment for another year.

ROME, *September* 28.

We have received certain accounts from Norica and Caria, as well as other places in that neighbourhood, that they have felt ſome ſtrong ſhocks of earthquakes, which continued ſeveral days; the affrighted inhabitants have fled to the open countries, where they are employed in prayers to Heaven for protection from the dire effects of ſuch dreadful calamities.

VENICE, *October* 8.

It is neither againſt Tunis, nor the United Provinces of the Low Countries that the extraordinary armaments making by our court, both by ſea and land, are directed. The Ottoman Porte is the only power againſt which the arms of the republic will be turned, in conformity to the alliance lately concluded between our court and thoſe of Vienna and Peterſburgh.

LONDON, *October* 20.

A report is now current in Paris, that it is in contemplation of the French government to relinquiſh the iſland of Corſica, it being found a very unprofitable poſſeſſion, in conſequence of the inveterate and unconquerable enmity of the natives towards the French inhabitants, who beſides being unable to keep them in ſubordination, are carried off in great numbers by the unhealthineſs of the climate.

All the late accounts concur in aſſerting, that the empreſs of Ruſſia omits no poſſible endeavours for putting the Crimea into a ſtate of the moſt perfect ſecurity from invaſions, and conſtantly to have a very formidable naval force on the Black Sea.

Oct. 28. The cabinet of royal wax-work at the lyceum in the Strand, is daily honoured by the preſence of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages in the kingdom, and receives the higheſt admiration for its amazing reſemblance of nature. The artiſt, however, to ſhew that his abilities were not exhauſted, has lately produced an additional piece which outdoes his former outdoings; it is a *female figure* repoſing, *toute diſhabille*, on a couch, the perfect ſymmetry of whoſe limbs, the ſoft languor of whoſe eyes and countenance, joined to the bewitching poſture in which ſhe is diſplayed, makes every beholder regret that he has not the power of Prometheus, and cannot animate a figure that exceeds "all that painting can expreſs, or youthful poets fancy when they love."

Nov. 1. The idea adopted by his majeſty, of tranſporting for life, to Africa or India, all deſerters, inſtead of ſhooting or whipping them, will have a much better effect than the former mode of puniſhment, and we truſt it will in ſome meaſure put an end to that horrid cuſtom practiſed by the India company, of kidnapping young men, confining them in cellars, and tranſporting them for life, without either law or juſtice to warrant ſuch an outrage to the liberty of the ſubject. Hundreds of innocent young men are loſt to their friends and to their country, and ſuppoſed to be drowned, who are thus trepanned by the India company; and many a parent at this day bewails the loſs of a child as dead, who is in perpetual ſlavery as a ſoldier on the burning plains of the eaſtern world. The company never permits any of their ſoldiers to return, although they pretend to enliſt them only for three years. The reaſon is obvious. They are afraid of proſecutions and heavy puniſhment for this daring breach of the laws. Indeed it is amazing, that among other Indian enormities, this crime has not been brought before parliament.

Nov. 3. The emperor of Germany ſeems to have proceeded on the ſame principles with the Dutch that Mr. Haſtings averred in going to war with the Mahrattas; "I ſhall be always ready to profeſs (ſaid this gentleman) that one of my motives for going to war with my neighbours, is the hopes of getting their wealth." The great difference is, that Mr. Haſtings would be baretaced enough to declare ſuch motives.

The French artiſts who are gone to South-Carolina, for the purpoſe of cultivating the ſilk of that colony, are ſaid by a Pariſian paper of the preſent month, to have taken with them a new machine which performs all the work of the celebrated Piedmonteſe reel, without any additional mechaniſm; and which gives ſtability and beauty to the ſilk. The French are vigorouſly promoting their own ſilk manufactories.

The French, with all their art and ingenuity, cannot produce a ſilk machine equal to that which is uſed at Derby, and which winds ſeventy-three thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-eight yards every time its water-wheel goes round, which is three times every minute. It conſiſts of twenty-ſix thouſand five hundred and forty ſix movements which are continually at work; one water-wheel communicates motion to them all, one fire engine conveys air, and one regulator governs the whole grand apparatus.

The countenance the prince of Wales has lately given to the theatres, is a favourable portent of the future ſucceſs of our drama. The audience feel new pleaſure whenever he enters, and the performers play with increaſed ſpirit.

The warm and affectionate reception which his royal highneſs the prince of Wales has been received with at his late viſits to the theatre, is one of thoſe pleaſing proofs of loyalty and attachment on the part of the people, which never fail to impreſs gratitude upon generous minds, and which muſt always tend to inſure protection from the ſovereign.

A rumour of the death of the *armipotent Frederick*, occaſioned on Thurſday ſome little fluctuations in the ſtocks. Frederick is found ſtill to breathe, and the Dutch ſtill buy!

The agents from the eaſt; the governor-general Haſtings, his ſatraps; the red riband admiral Hughes, and his amphibious ſecretary, with an inundation of wealth from Bengal, are at the back of the Dutch brokers, in buying into our funds. Well therefore may ſtocks riſe.

Town jockeyſhip is renewed for the winter; ladies, as well as gentlemen, wear Muſcovy boots, which give a moſt Amazonian character to the former.

Nov. 6. It is far from unpleaſing to obſerve, that the miniſtry have fully refuted many of the aſſertions of thoſe who try to diſappoint their endeavours, by their prudent and firm procedure with the court of Verſailles. Ample conceſſion and reſtitution are either already made on the African coaſt, or juſt about to be made. The outrages in that quarter have, upon inquiry, come far ſhort of the exceſſes which ſome of our countrymen aſcribed to them. They at length appear to be neither diſhonourable nor diſadvantageous to Britain: while they have occaſioned ſome uneaſineſs to the French monarch and detracted not a little from the idea which we had entertained of the civilization, humanity and wiſdom of the French nation.

The ſtool of repentance is now pretty generally aboliſhed in Scotland, and it is a fact, that in conſequence thereof the horrid crime of child murder is leſs frequent. It ſeems difficult to account why ſuch a barbarous remnant of perſecution ſhould have been ſo long tolerated, when attended with ſuch monſtrous evils to ſociety, as to impel a hapleſs woman to ſacrifice her infant to avoid the ſhame of being rebuked in public, and held forth as infamous to the world. Say ye hot-headed fanatics, is this agreeable to the mild dictates of religion.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) November* 5.

We are informed that the ingenious and enterpriſing Dr. Clark, iſland botaniſt, with ſeveral other gentlemen, about the middle of laſt month, explored the ſummit of the higheſt ridge of the Blue Mountains, in ſearch of natural curioſities, and in order to aſcertain their preciſe altitude, which they found to be nearly a mile and three quarters perpendicularly from the level of the ſea. In this elevated region the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer is ſaid to have ſtood at 50 degrees at noon day.

It appears by letters from the Bahamas, that the political ſtorms in thoſe iſlands, however they may be at preſent calmed, are by no means diſſipated. The old ſettlers, by ſome means or other, have got the better of their opponents, and have had ſufficient addreſs to gain over to their intereſt the lieutenant-governor, who at firſt appeared to ſide with the loyaliſts. The latter inſinuate that, for this acquiſition, his enemies are indebted to ſome perſuaſive arguments, ſuch as an augmentation of ſalary, &c. made uſe of by what they term an illegal aſſembly. Be that as it may, the moſt inveterate enmity againſt each other ſeems to rankle in their boſoms, and unleſs the grievances of the loyaliſts are ſpeedily redreſſed, of which there is not the ſmalleſt likelihood, we underſtand that numbers of them mean to quit thoſe inhoſpitable rocks, and their ſtill more inhoſpitable inhabitants, the tribe of wreckers and conch divers, to ſeek ſhelter in Jamaica, where their fellow exiles have found a more friendly reception.

Nov. 9. The truly deplorable and precarious ſituation, ſays a correſpondent, of the ſuffering loyaliſts, who have lately ſought refuge among the barren rocks of the Bahamas, is moſt ſincerely to be lamented, by every perſon of humane feelings. They at preſent experience every kind of inconvenience from the iron hand of arbitrary power; but, upon the heads of thoſe amongſt them, who are poſſeſſed of the ſmall remains of their fortunes which they were lucky enough to ſave from the general wreck of property on the continent, does it wreak its ten fold fury! The politic wiſdom of their auguſt aſſembly, have thought proper to allow ſuch of the public officers, who were their friends, additional ſalaries, which, as they ſay, will be the means of inducing them to exerciſe the legal functions of their reſpective places, with more preciſion and diſpatch; whilſt others, for ſtrictly adhering to the duties of their offices, and having the laws and conſtitution of their country conſtantly in view, have, by ſome means or other, been deprived of their places, and excluded from the means of a livelihood thereby; but what a tyrannical monſter has, by theſe malevolent means, been turned looſe, among the late unhappy emigrants to thoſe iſles? fiercer than famine, war, or ſpotted peſtilence; baneful as death, and horrible as hell!

Nor have theſe deſerving people been able, from repeated repreſentations of the juſtneſs of their cauſe, to move the obdurate hearts of thoſe in power, to ſympathiſe with them; or, in the ſmalleſt degree to alleviate their deep and poignant diſtreſs.

Nov. 16. Upon a computation made by the intendant of the finances of France, in the month of June laſt, it appeared that the French Weſt-India iſlands had imported property, in the ſpace of thirteen months, into the mother country, by which ſhe gained a balance of 5,250,000l. ſterling. This is a fact, and ſhews how much the value of the French ſettlements in America has increaſed within theſe few years.

The people of Britain ſtill labour under a weight of ignorance in reſpect to America; and thoſe who aſſiſted to ſhake the dependence of that country, by deceitful information, perſevere in duplicity. It is ſaid that population has decreaſed, let us try the aſſertion by fact: it is a truth, ſtated in the reports of the committee of valuation, delivered into the ſenate of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, this year, that the number of polls amounted to 85,352: that in 1781, the inhabitants were but 77,724; ſo that the people have increaſed 7,608, notwithſtanding the multitudinous emigration to Vermont and other frontier ſtates.

It is at present in every one's mouth, "Who could be so foolish as to give the Americans credit?" but here the great folly of our merchants does not lie: it is giving credit to a set of adventurers, who become American merchants on speculation, and without ever being worth five hundred pounds in their lives. Our merchants greedily give into their schemes, and were eager to out-run each other in order to get first into the good graces of the infant states. The consequences have been bankruptcy and disgrace, while the adventurer, after his bankruptcy, has perhaps found himself a better man than ever he had been.

The great increase of the French navigation and trade, is owing to their underselling most West-India commodities, especially sugars, cotton, indigo, and all West-India goods, by which France is now become the greatest market in the world, which is not to be wondered at, says our correspondent, when we consider their outward bound cargoes cost them twenty per cent less, upon an average, than our outward bound cargoes do us: consequently they can afford to undersel us in all their returns.

Nov. 19. Previous to the difference taking place between the American states and the mother country, the shipping employed by the respective colonies amounted to 1078, the seamen to 28,000, the exports from Great Britain to 3,730,900l. annually, and those from the since united and independent commonwealths, to 3,924,600l. but now their trade and commercial intercourse are nearly doubled, and will of course be considerably increased every year; the shackles of injudicious and illiberal restraints being effectually shaken off, a navigation act will not long operate to their immediate prejudice. Had the same policy been adopted through the effects of choice, which was afterwards obliged to be made use of from necessity, Americans and Britons would be cemented by the most inseparable bond of union and mutual esteem: but an arbitrary desire of depriving those of that invaluable blessing which they would have, and still endeavour to grasp entirely in their own possession, brought about those humiliating circumstances that have proved so disgraceful and injurious to Britain.

Nov. 23. From a repeal of the navigation act, as far as that act respects Ireland, lord Sheffield, and other political writers, foresee and predict the most afflicting consequences to the English planter or colonial proprietor, and also great loss to the public revenue. Such an innovation would be more favourable to the smugglers than any thing they have ever yet experienced: for they will be exempted from seizure, unless they happen to be taken in the act of landing their goods. In general, it is not the business of Great-Britain to encourage the emigration of her merchants and people to situations of greater convenience, where all the articles of trade and manufactures are so completely unburthened. England, in half a century, would find herself more hurt than she has been by all her debts and all her taxes.

Nov 26. There has been so great a mortality among the Spanish troops in East and West Florida, as to leave those places almost defenceless: and they have been obliged to thin the garrison at the Havannah, to supply the necessary detachments for the Floridas.

MONTEGO-BAY, *October* 29.

Tuesday night there came on a heavy swell of the sea, at N. W. which raged with great violence all the next day, and did considerable damage to the wharfs and houses on the beach. All the tenements from Mrs. Sobeck's new house to Jackson's wharf, excepting one, occupied by Messieurs Donald and Reardon, are a heap of ruins. Ismay and Jackson's wharfs are wholly unplanked, and Barratt's totally demolished. The shipping rode it out safe, the wind happily blowing from the southward; a shallop and two boats were drove ashore at Meagre-Bay, two of which are wrecked and the other will be got off; and a boat belonging to Mr. Parinson, was beat to pieces between Jackson's and Barratt's wharfs.

BOSTON, *December* 22.

The new state of Vermont, from a state of anarchy and lawless confusion, is softening down to a happier condition. Their courts of law are regularly held, and justice can be obtained through its proper channel—The policy of the state is managed with a consistency and energy as bid fair to transform the late dreary wilderness into as fair a republic as any in the confederation.

Considerable quantities of base coin are now in circulation—A copper one in imitation of French guineas, gilt, are very current—they are dated 1732, are larger and thicker than the true ones—A copper coin washed with silver, are frequently passed for English six-pences, they are much larger than good ones: these, with quantities of what are called coppers, but of a baser metal, passing, should put people on their guard, not only to prevent being cheated, but to stop their circulation.

Extract of a letter from Bedford (in this commonwealth) November 4, 1785.

"This idle hour I will employ in giving you some account of a great discovery lately made in hydrostatics, by a Mr. Allen, from Martha's Vineyard—a man of good natural abilities, but who never had any advantage of philosophical studies, or other than common education. By accident, he was led to attempt the important trial of separating fresh from salt water, and has succeeded in a wonderful manner: He informs me that with his present machine he can separate one hundred and twenty-eight gallons, in twenty four hours: and that he is now constructing one on the same principle, capable of producing between seven and eight hundred gallons in that time.

"How inconceivable its utility to mankind! ships may be furnished with daily supplies of fresh water at a very small expence and trouble, and the freight of water in navigation, in the present mode, is enormous, particularly those on long voyages, and in transporting live stock; ships to India are one third loaded with water. Destitute islands may be supplied by this method. And what I conceive fully equal to either, is the manufacture of salt, whereby we may supply ourselves without importing; as by this easy and quick progress, the fresh water may be separated so effectually, that the remainder will christalize almost immediately—and I dare prognosticate, that many other eminent advantages will be derived to this and succeeding generations from this discovery.

"He has communicated as much of the secret (reserving intricacies) as has convinced a learned Dr. West, of this parish, of its feasibility: He is to undertake for Mr. Allen, to lay it before the American academy of arts and sciences at their next meeting: if they will secure him a premium, which he may think adequate to its importance, and his merits, he will divulge it to them; otherwise he purposes for Europe.

"I am informed that Mr. Allen, when a boy, on a whaling voyage, approaching very near to a water-spout, he observed the circumfluous water to have the exact colour of fresh water, down to the very surface of the sea; and as the rain which poured down from the cloud above was fresh, he had no doubt but the separation took place at the surface before drawn up: This first gave him an idea of this noble project, without having even one principle of the hydrostatic laws. The hypothesis, that the salt water is drawn up to the clouds in water-spouts, and thereby a certain operation of the air, while it is expanding, and dispersing in the clouds, is separated from the saline particles, must be exploded by this and several other new theories. From what I can gather, by the character and conversation of Mr. Allen, both his theory and machinery must be very simple.

"I should conjecture, by some peculiar temperature, and the action of the air on the surface, he produces the effect to sink the grosser particles, while the pure and subtile float on top, to be received free from salt—Whatever may be the method, I am sure it must be simple, and therefore it will be much more useful to mankind—he assured me the apparatus may be made complete for a trifle, will wear (as his own phrase is) "as long as stem, keel and stern post of a ship," and be very little liable to derangement.

"You have lately heard the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Moyes, on water-spouts. I believe you will never be able to reconcile his darling theory to this discovery; although as yet we can only conjecture, but I dare say, Mr. Allen has as little knowledge of the laws of the electrical fluid, as of the doctrines of Confucius or Zoroaster. I hope the learned president of the academy of arts and sciences will open a correspondence with Mr. Allen, and by some promises of reward to his heirs, induce him to commit the whole to writing, that in case he should die before the negotiation is finished for the purchase of the secret, mankind may not even run the hazard of losing so invaluable a discovery."

NEWBURY-PORT, *December* 14.

In the course of last week, a family in this neighbourhood removed, with their effects, into a newly finished house, and having considerable company, were necessitated to conclude to take up their lodgings in chambers lately plaistered, and not sufficiently dried; in some of these chambers the company spent part of the evening, till at length, a sister to the owner of the house complaining of being unwell, and a pain in her stomach, it was thought prudent for her to retire to bed; but during her preparation therefor, her sister, wife to the owner of the house, fainted, and on recovering herself a little, made the same complaints—their difficulties increasing, a doctor was sent for, who when he came, found 8 or 9 of the company in much the same situation, among whom was the master of the house, who fainted and complained as the rest. The doctor ordered them out of the damp rooms, and they soon found relief—This is inserted for a caution to others.

CHARLES-TOWN, *(Massachusetts) December* 13.

Last Friday, an honest countryman, with a quantity of very nice diaper and thread, (the product of American industry) for sale, in a pillar case of equal goodness, was met in Boston by a knave, who, after a little conversation, with him concerning his goods, &c. invited him, in a friendly manner, to his house, to take some refreshment. The unsuspecting man accepted the invitation, and followed him accordingly. Seating himself he laid his pillow case, with its contents, close behind in the chair in which he sat. After tarrying a while, and drinking with his host, another person (who, probably, was in the scheme) came to the door, and inquired of the countryman, whether he had diaper to sell, to which he answered in the affirmative; and turning round to take it up, perceived it was removed. The room was searched in vain; when the hospitable villain, affecting concern for his loss, accompanied him out of doors, leading him through an intricate maze of narrow passages, till at length he took an opportunity to slip off. The poor countryman, unacquainted with the place, was thus left alone, completely lost, and could neither find the man, or the house again; but at last making his way into the street, was obliged to return home, without any other compensation for the loss of his goods, than a dear bought lesson of caution in his dealings with strangers.

NEW-YORK, *December* 28.

From a late London paper.—A correspondent expresses his astonishment at the undeserved and unfounded abuse continually lavishing against the trade of America, and earnestly recommends gentlemen to make themselves acquainted with the true state and situation of it, and impartially to report the same. He agrees, that immense sums of money are due from America to this country, but denies it to be from the citizens thereof. At the conclusion of the late war, immense quantities of goods were thrown into the boundless bosom of America by various descriptions of adventurers (of which however those of Scotland, England and Ireland, exceed in the proportion of at least six to one those of America) goods which were bad, old, damaged, and unfit for the American market; where then is the wonder, that such goods should sell under prime cost, or remain unsold to this day? The amount of the goods at this hour in America he thinks exceeds that which she will probably consume in seven years, but the greater part are neither of the quality or sort suited to the market, and therefore will not be got rid of in ten years, unless at a disadvantage America, in fact, is a store house for the subjects of Great-Britain and their merchandise; but certainly the citizens thereof have a right to purchase or not as may be agreeable to them. The different towns throughout America are full of goods belonging to the subjects of Great-Britain, either in possession of themselves, or agents, sent out for the purpose of disposing of them; but so far is America from wanting such goods, that she would, on the contrary, be much obliged to those who complain here for the want of remittances, to send both for their goods and agents, as she is determined to purchase only what she likes, and of whom she thinks proper.

It is a fact universally known, that the best men in America generally go to market with produce in hand, in order to purchase of the merchant at the cheapest rate.

Numerous instances can be adduced where tradesmen here have sold their American debts for 14 or 15 shillings in the pound, and being interrogated why they did so (when no doubt remained of their being ultimately fully satisfied) have constantly answered, that they got a handsome profit on their goods by such sale, and did not choose to lay out of their money. This rather shews that the tradesmen of this country are not at present so honest as they were a few years ago esteemed to be.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated December 29.

"There is authentic information received here, dated 10th November, from Cadiz, which declares that the peace with Algiers is firmly concluded: and that the Barbarian cruisers are in greater force than ever on the coast of Spain and Portugal, and in the neighbourhood of the Straits.

"Captain Edward Wicks from Great Egg-Harbour, after a heavy gale of wind from the N. E. on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, saw a sail bearing down with a signal of distress: at 10 spoke her; she proved to be the schooner Good Hope, captain John Smith, in a sinking condition, having six and a half feet water in her hold; on which captain Wicks hove too and took them all on board, very much fatigued, having been constantly at the pumps for eight days: at 12 o'clock, in lat. 39 31. north, in 30 fathom water, it blowing hard and a cross sea running, could not save any thing but the sails; at four o'clock P. M. left her, the sea making a passage over her."

Jan. 2. By captain Atkins, arrived at Boston, we are informed, that the uneasiness respecting the capturing the American vessels by the Algerines, had, in some measure, subsided;—few of their corsairs having, for some time past, ventured without the Straits, owing to the approach of winter and the vigilance of the Portuguese. No accounts of any late captures by the Algerines had been received at Cadiz.

Captain Smith, who is arrived at Boston, from Martinico, informs, that almost every house and store in Demarara has lately been consumed by fire.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 12.

The honourable Daniel Bowley, Esq; is elected a member of the senate, in the room of James M'Henry, Esq; resigned.

A letter from Paris mentions, that his most christian majesty, willing to encourage men of learning to become more useful, proposes to appropriate 300,000 livres to reward their talents, and employ them in discoveries, and in essential and literary

works more frequently.—This attention on the part of his majesty, (the letter-writer obſerves) demonſtrates how much he has at heart the progreſs of arts and talents.

A number of the inhabitants of New-Jerſey have preſented a petition to the legiſlature of that ſtate, praying an impoſt may be laid on all foreign merchandiſe imported into that ſtate from the neighbouring ſtates.

The legiſlature of Pennſylvania have lately paſſed a law to encourage and protect the manufactures of that ſtate, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,

By inſerting the following you will oblige your humble ſervant, A. L.

A MEMBER of the ſenate, ſtated to have been lately elected into that houſe, and to have conſtantly declared himſelf oppoſed to confiſcation, having within a few days paſt been charged in the houſe of delegates with inconſiſtency in his conduct reſpecting Mr. Harford's memorial, thinks it proper to obſerve, that the charge hath ariſen from miſinformation as to his conduct on that occaſion.

The gentlemen of the ſenate who were preſent when the meſſage and reſolve reſpecting Mr. Harford's memorial were under conſideration remember, that the member alluded to oppoſed that part of the meſſage which ſtates it to be the opinion of the ſenate, that the confiſcation law is juſtifiable.

It was ever the opinion of the member alluded to, that the ſtate of Maryland had an equal right with other nations to confiſcate, and he never denied the *right* of any nation to do ſo; but he has ever thought confiſcation unjuſtifiable, becauſe in its tendency, ſo contrary to humanity, of involving in one common deſtruction, the innocent and unoffending, with thoſe atrocious criminals who merit the utmoſt ſeverity of puniſhment. The member is happy, in knowing that men of unqueſtionable learning and abilities, of different countries, entertain the ſame opinion on this ſubject that he doth.

The member of the ſenate alluded to thought, that if any relief were given to Mr. Harford, it muſt be merely the reſult of the *favour* of the general aſſembly, and impartiality, in his opinion, required that a proportionate relief ſhould be given to other Britiſh ſubjects who have ſuffered by the confiſcation law of this ſtate; but he was decidedly of opinion, that no relief could, with the leaſt colour of propriety, be granted to Mr. Harford, or any other ſubject of Great-Britain, a nation lately ſo inimical, and at this time ſo far from friendly in its diſpoſition to this country, whilſt the ſubjects of this and the other ſtates in the union, creditors of this ſtate, and particularly thoſe virtuous officers and ſoldiers who lately compoſed the Maryland line of that army, to which, under the bleſſing of God, we are indebted for the peace and freedom we now enjoy, are ſo far from having received *favour*, that they have not even been *juſtly* dealt with by that community for whoſe deareſt intereſts they ſo glorioufly fought and ſo profuſely bled.

An eaſy and effectual remedy for the head-ach, and alleviative of the aſthma. From Dr. Percival's philoſophical, medical, and experimental eſſays, lately publiſhed.

ON the 19th of October, 1774, a phyſician, the doctor tells us, was affected with a ſevere head ach, in conſequence of having been diſturbed in the night. At two o'clock in the afternoon he took 18 drops of laudanum, and immediately afterwards, three diſhes of very ſtrong coffee. He lay down upon the bed, and endeavoured to compoſe himſelf to ſleep. His pain abated in half an hour; and in an hour was entirely removed: but he felt not the leaſt diſpoſition to ſleep, although he is often drowſy after dinner, and ſometimes indulges himſelf in ſleeping at that time.

Nov. 1ſt, he repeated, on a ſimilar occaſion, the uſe of laudanum and coffee in the like quantity as before. The effects were preciſely the ſame; eaſe from pain, but no diſpoſition to ſleep.

Nov. 16th, he took eighteen drops of laudanum when under the head-ach, but without coffee. The opiate compoſed him to ſleep in an hour; but did not entirely remove the pain in his head. Theſe facts confirm a remark which Dr. Percival made in a former volume, that coffee is taken in large quantities, with peculiar propriety, by the Turks and Arabians, becauſe it counteracts the narcotic effects of opium, to the uſe of which theſe nations are much addicted.

The doctor then informs us, that having learned, by a letter from Sir John Pringle, that an ounce of the beſt Mocco coffee, newly burnt, made immediately after grinding it, and taken in one diſh, without milk or ſugar, is the beſt abater of the paroxiſms of the periodic aſthma; and that Sir John Floyer, during the latter part of his life, after the publication of his book on the aſthma, had contrived to preſerve himſelf from, or at leaſt live eaſy under, that diſorder, by the uſe of ſtrong coffee; he had frequently directed coffee in the aſthma with great ſucceſs. The diſh may be repeated after the interval of a quarter or half an hour.

January 11, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims on the eſtate of Edward Lee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the ſubſcribers properly authenticated, and thoſe indebted to make ſpeedy payments, to

MARY LEE, adminiſtratrix.
SOLOMON G. PARROW, adminiſtrator.

Prince-George's county, December 22, 1785.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 31ſt day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PART of a tract of land called MAJOR'S CHOICE, containing 108 acres, more or leſs, lying within one mile of Piſcataway; the buildings are, a good dwelling houſe with four rooms and a paſſage on the lower floor, with three fire places, and other convenient houſes, a ſmall apple and peach orchard, and other valuable fruit trees; a part of the land will anſwer for a meadow. One year's credit will be given on giving bond with approved ſecurity. A good title will be made to the land, by

ELIZABETH WHEELER,
CHARITY WHEELER,
BENNETT EDELEN,
ELLENDER EDELEN.

Prince George's county, January 5, 1786.

Will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 7th day of February,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of good foreſt land, ſuitable for ſmall grain, and with the help of a little manure will produce good tobacco; about 70 acres cleared and under good incloſure, the remainder exceedingly well wooded, and tolerably well timbered; the above land is part of Edelen's Hog-pen, and lies about two and a half miles from Piſcataway; it is well watered by a conſtant branch that leads through on one ſide of the ſame; the improvements are, a dwelling houſe 20 feet by 16, kitchen, corn houſe, and tobacco houſe; there is alſo a peach orchard, and a few trees of almoſt all other kinds of fruit. The terms are, one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remaining three fourth parts to be paid on or before the 10th day of December next, when conveyance of the land will be made, by

THOMAS DYER.

January 11, 1786.

To be SOLD at Richard Watkins's, near South river church, by the ſubſcribers, at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, if fair, if not the next fair day,

FIVE valuable negroes, one a complete blackſmith. Two years credit will be given on giving bond on intereſt with good ſecurity, to be paid annually. At the ſame time will be ſold, ſundry blackſmiths tools, and houſehold furniture.

RICHARD WATKINS,
ANNE WATKINS.

THE viſitors of Eden ſchool, Somerſet county, in the ſtate of Maryland, having appointed the rev. William Smith, A. M. rector of Stepney pariſh, to be preſident of ſaid ſchool, hereby acquaint the public, that Mr. Smith opened the ſeveral claſſes for tuition of young gentlemen on the firſt day of January, and propoſes to teach thoſe committed to his care, the following branches of uſeful ſcience, viz. Languages—Latin and Greek; occaſional leſſons in Engliſh proſe, Writing copy and running hands—arithmetic, common, vulgar, and decimal, &c.—algebra—geometry—Euclid's elements; practical geometry, &c. geography with the uſe of globes—trigonometry, plane and ſpherical. Navigation—conic ſections—aſtronomy—dialing—book-keeping—

N. B. If, in behalf of a competent number of ſtudents, it were required, Mr. Smith will give lectures on natural philoſophy, natural hiſtory, and ethics or moral philoſophy. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the morals of the youth under Mr. Smith's care, as principally for the benefit of ſuch, he propoſes giving ſtated lectures on moral and religious ſubjects, in a ſtyle adapted to their capacity, and with a view to lead them from admiring the beauties of claſſical learning, to ſee the ſuperior eloquence of the ſacred writers; ſelect parts of which they will read on appointed days in the Latin, Greek, and Engliſh languages, for the ſake of comparing analogy of language.

Prince-George's county, January 2, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber having undertaken to collect the outſtanding debts of Dr. Edward Gantt, who intends to remove to the ſtate of Virginia early in the enſuing ſpring, propoſes to wait on thoſe indebted with their accounts, and alſo to call on thoſe who have received theirs by Mr. Sanſberrie, who are requeſted to make immediate payment. Thoſe who do not ſettle their accounts by the firſt of March may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without reſpect to perſons.

JONATHAN SIMMONS.

Charles town, January 3, 1786.

State of Maryland, Cæcil county, to wit:

WHEREAS a certain man who calls himſelf Thomas Williams, was on the 19th ult. taken up on ſuſpicion of felony, and committed to the gaol of ſaid county, and a number of articles being found upon him which appeared to have been feloniouſly taken and ſtolen, part whereof hath been proved ſo to be, and no owner or owners yet appearing to claim any right in the following articles, notice is hereby given thereof, in order that any perſon or perſons who may have a juſt right and title in all or any part of the ſaid goods below mentioned, may act agreeable to his right therein, and the laws of the ſtate in ſuch caſes made and provided.

The ſaid goods conſiſt of two ſmall remnants of broad cloth, one red, the other blue; five yards of ſtamped linen of a good quality; one ſilk handkerchief ſpotted; three blue and white linen handkerchiefs; a pair of plated ſpurs; ſeveral keys of watch keys, alſo of door keys, &c. one caſe of razors, and ſundry other trifling things.

The aboye goods are in poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber.

JOHN ROBINSON, conſtable.

Anne-Arundel county, January 7, 1786.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Lewis Stockett, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated, and all thoſe indebted are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to

ANNE STOCKETT, executrix.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro, who ſtands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN, but ſince ſays that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the ſtate of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner, if deſired to take him away and pay charges.

SAMUEL ABELL, late ſheriff of St. Mary's county.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Rutland, near Annapolis, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, has a ſnip on her noſe, and a ſtar in her forehead, appears to be four years old, branded on the near buttock, but not diſtinguiſhable. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall black MARE, about twelve hands high, three years old, has no perceivable brand, and has never been docked, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Anne Arundel county, January 7, 1786.

STOLEN from the plantation of Lewis Stockett, deceaſed, about the 25th of October laſt, a bright bay HORSE, has a black mane and tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, mealy noſe, about thirteen and a half hands high, and about nine years old, branded on the near buttock. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, ſhall receive a reward of four dollars, paid by

ANNE STOCKETT.

Annapolis, Dec. 29, 1785.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 23d of January, 1786, on the north ſide of Severn river, at the plantation where the ſubſcriber formerly did live,

THREE NEGRO WOMEN, a valuable NEGRO BOY, and a NEGRO GIRL; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis, January 3, 1786.

THIS is to inform my cuſtomers in general, that I hope they will all come and ſettle with me by the 28th inſtant, which will enable me to diſcharge my debts; for this is the laſt time of aſking, ſo I wiſh you all a happy new year and plenty of money.

JOSEPH BREWER.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

A

JOURNAL

OF A

CONVENTION

OF THE

Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church

In the ſtates of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH CAROLINA; held in Chriſt-Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

LANDS FOR SALE.

December 17, 1785.

VERY great bargain may be had in a plantation in Charles county, containing one thouſand acres, for money, bills of exchange, or tobacco, and the payments made eaſy to the purchaſer.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Who has for ſale, two fine ſaddle horſes in high order; they are the property of captain Oſborn Bowie, and may be ſeen at my ſtable in Upper Marlborough.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of juſtice will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Poſt-Office.

It is at preſent in every one's mouth, "Who could be ſo fooliſh as to give the Americans credit?" but here the great folly of our merchants does not lie: it is giving credit to a ſet of adventurers, who become American merchants on ſpeculation, and without ever being worth five hundred pounds in their lives. Our merchants greedily give into their ſchemes, and were eager to out-run each other in order to get firſt into the good graces of the infant ſtates. The conſequences have been bankruptcy and diſgrace, while the adventurer, after his bankruptcy, has perhaps found himſelf a better man than ever he had been.

The great increaſe of the French navigation and trade, is owing to their underſelling moſt Weſt-India commodities, eſpecially ſugars, cotton, indigo, and all Weſt-India goods, by which France is now become the greateſt market in the world, which is not to be wondered at, ſays our correſpondent, when we conſider their outward bound cargoes coſt them twenty per cent leſs, upon an average, than our outward bound cargoes do us: conſequently they can afford to underſel us in all their returns.

Nov. 19. Previous to the difference taking place between the American ſtates and the mother country, the ſhipping employed by the reſpective colonies amounted to 1078, the ſeamen to 28,000, the exports from Great Britain to 3,730,900l. annually, and thoſe from the ſince united and independent commonwealths, to 3,924,600l. but now their trade and commercial intercourſe are nearly doubled, and will of courſe be conſiderably increaſed every year; the ſhackles of injudicious and illiberal reſtraints being effectually ſhaken off, a navigation act will not long operate to their immediate prejudice. Had the ſame policy been adopted through the effects of choice, which was afterwards obliged to be made uſe of from neceſſity, Americans and Britons would be cemented by the moſt inſeparable bond of union and mutual eſteem: but an arbitrary deſire of depriving thoſe of that invaluable bleſſing which they would have, and ſtill endeavour to graſp entirely in their own poſſeſſion, brought about thoſe humiliating circumſtances that have proved ſo diſgraceful and injurious to Britain.

Nov. 23. From a repeal of the navigation act, as far as that act reſpects Ireland, lord Sheffield, and other political writers, foreſee and predict the moſt afflicting conſequences to the Engliſh planter or colonial proprietor, and alſo great loſs to the public revenue. Such an innovation would be more favourable to the ſmugglers than any thing they have ever yet experienced: for they will be exempted from ſeizure, unleſs they happen to be taken in the act of landing their goods. In general, it is not the buſineſs of Great-Britain to encourage the emigration of her merchants and people to ſituations of greater convenience, where all the articles of trade and manufactures are ſo completely unburthened. England, in half a century, would find herſelf more hurt than ſhe has been by all her debts and all her taxes.

Nov. 26. There has been ſo great a mortality among the Spaniſh troops in Eaſt and Weſt Florida, as to leave thoſe places almoſt defenceleſs: and they have been obliged to thin the garriſon at the Havannah, to ſupply the neceſſary detachments for the Floridas.

MONTEGO-BAY, *October* 29.

Tueſday night there came on a heavy ſwell of the ſea, at N. W. which raged with great violence all the next day, and did conſiderable damage to the wharfs and houſes on the beach. All the tenements from Mrs. Sobeck's new houſe to Jackſon's wharf, excepting one, occupied by Meſſieurs Donald and Reardon, are a heap of ruins. Iſmay and Jackſon's wharfs are wholly unplanked, and Barratt's totally demoliſhed. The ſhipping rode it out ſafe, the wind happily blowing from the ſouthward; a ſhallop and two boats were drove aſhore at Meagre-Bay, two of which are wrecked and the other will be got off; and a boat belonging to Mr. Parinſon, was beat to pieces between Jackſon's and Barratt's wharfs.

BOSTON, *December* 22.

The new ſtate of Vermont, from a ſtate of anarchy and lawleſs confuſion, is ſoftening down to a happier condition. Their courts of law are regularly held, and juſtice can be obtained through its proper channel—The policy of the ſtate is managed with a conſiſtency and energy as bid fair to transform the late dreary wilderneſs into as fair a republic as any in the confederation.

Conſiderable quantities of baſe coin are now in circulation—A copper one in imitation of French guineas, gilt, are very current—they are dated 1732, are larger and thicker than the true ones—A copper coin waſhed with ſilver, are frequently paſſed for Engliſh ſix-pences, they are much larger than good ones: theſe, with quantities of what are called coppers, but of a baſer metal, paſſing, ſhould put people on their guard, not only to prevent being cheated, but to ſtop their circulation.

Extract of a letter from Bedford (in this commonwealth) November 4, 1785.

"This idle hour I will employ in giving you ſome account of a great diſcovery lately made in hydroſtatics, by a Mr. Allen, from Martha's Vineyard—a man of good natural abilities, but who never had any advantage of philoſophical ſtudies, or other than common education. By accident, he was led to attempt the important trial of ſeparating freſh from ſalt water, and has ſucceeded in a wonderful manner: He informs me that with his preſent machine he can ſeparate one hundred and twenty-eight gallons, in twenty four hours: and that he is now conſtructing one on the ſame principle, capable of producing between ſeven and eight hundred gallons in that time.

"How inconceivable its utility to mankind! ſhips may be furniſhed with daily ſupplies of freſh water at a very ſmall expence and trouble, and the freight of water in navigation, in the preſent mode, is enormous, particularly thoſe on long voyages, and in tranſporting live ſtock; ſhips to India are one third loaded with water. Deſtitute iſlands may be ſupplied by this method. And what I conceive fully equal to either, is the manufacture of ſalt, whereby we may ſupply ourſelves without importing; as by this eaſy and quick progreſs, the freſh water may be ſeparated ſo effectually, that the remainder will chriſtalize almoſt immediately—and I dare prognoſticate, that many other eminent advantages will be derived to this and ſucceeding generations from this diſcovery.

"He has communicated as much of the ſecret (reſerving intricacies) as has convinced a learned Dr. Weſt, of this pariſh, of its feaſibility: He is to undertake for Mr. Allen, to lay it before the American academy of arts and ſciences at their next meeting: If they will ſecure him a premium, which he may think adequate to its importance, and his merits, he will divulge it to them; otherwiſe he purpoſes for Europe.

"I am informed that Mr. Allen, when a boy, on a whaling voyage, approaching very near to a water-ſpout, he obſerved the circumfluous water to have the exact colour of freſh water, down to the very ſurface of the ſea; and as the rain which poured down from the cloud above was freſh, he had no doubt but the ſeparation took place at the ſurface before drawn up: This firſt gave him an idea of this noble project, without having even one principle of the hydroſtatic laws. The hypotheſis, that the ſalt water is drawn up to the clouds in water-ſpouts, and thereby a certain operation of the air, while it is expanding, and diſperſing in the clouds, is ſeparated from the ſaline particles, muſt be exploded by this and ſeveral other new theories. From what I can gather, by the character and converſation of Mr. Allen, both his theory and machinery muſt be very ſimple.

"I ſhould conjecture, by ſome peculiar temperature, and the action of the air on the ſurface, he produces the effect to ſink the groſſer particles, while the pure and ſubtile float on top, to be received free from ſalt—Whatever may be the method, I am ſure it muſt be ſimple, and therefore it will be much more uſeful to mankind—he aſſured me the apparatus may be made complete for a trifle, will wear (as his own phraſe is) "as long as ſtem, keel and ſtern poſt of a ſhip," and be very little liable to derangement.

"You have lately heard the lectures of the celebrated Dr. Moyes, on water-ſpouts. I believe you will never be able to reconcile his darling theory to this diſcovery; although as yet we can only conjecture, but I dare ſay, Mr. Allen has as little knowledge of the laws of the electrical fluid, as of the doctrines of Confucius or Zoroaſter. I hope the learned preſident of the academy of arts and ſciences will open a correſpondence with Mr. Allen, and by ſome promiſes of reward to his heirs, induce him to commit the whole to writing, that in caſe he ſhould die before the negotiation is finiſhed for the purchaſe of the ſecret, mankind may not even run the hazard of loſing ſo invaluable a diſcovery."

NEWBURY-PORT, *December* 14.

In the courſe of laſt week, a family in this neighbourhood removed, with their effects, into a newly finiſhed houſe, and having conſiderable company, were neceſſitated to conclude to take up their lodgings in chambers lately plaiſtered, and not ſufficiently dried; in ſome of theſe chambers the company ſpent part of the evening, till at length, a ſiſter to the owner of the houſe complaining of being unwell, and a pain in her ſtomach, it was thought prudent for her to retire to bed; but during her preparation therefor, her ſiſter, wife to the owner of the houſe, fainted, and on recovering herſelf a little, made the ſame complaints—their difficulties increaſing, a doctor was ſent for, who when he came, found 8 or 9 of the company in much the ſame ſituation, among whom was the maſter of the houſe, who fainted and complained as the reſt. The doctor ordered them out of the damp rooms, and they ſoon found relief—This is inſerted for a caution to others.

CHARLES-TOWN, *(Maſſachuſetts) December* 13.

Laſt Friday, an honeſt countryman, with a quantity of very nice diaper and thread, (the product of American induſtry) for ſale, in a pillar caſe of equal goodneſs, was met in Boſton by a knave, who, after a little converſation, with him concerning his goods, &c. invited him, in a friendly manner, to his houſe, to take ſome refreſhment. The unſuſpecting man accepted the invitation, and followed him accordingly. Seating himſelf he laid his pillow caſe, with its contents, cloſe behind in the chair in which he ſat. After tarrying a while, and drinking with his hoſt, another perſon (who, probably, was in the ſcheme) came to the door, and inquired of the countryman, whether he had diaper to ſell, to which he anſwered in the affirmative; and turning round to take it up, perceived it was removed. The room was ſearched in vain; when the hoſpitable villain, affecting concern for his loſs, accompanied him out of doors, leading him through an intricate maze of narrow paſſages, till at length he took an opportunity to ſlip off. The poor countryman, unacquainted with the place, was thus left alone, completely loſt, and could neither find the man, or the houſe again; but at laſt making his way into the ſtreet, was obliged to return home, without any other compenſation for the loſs of his goods, than a dear bought leſſon of caution in his dealings with ſtrangers.

NEW-YORK, *December* 28.

From a late London paper.—A correſpondent expreſſes his aſtoniſhment at the undeſerved and unfounded abuſe continually laviſhing againſt the trade of America, and earneſtly recommends gentlemen to make themſelves acquainted with the true ſtate and ſituation of it, and impartially to report the ſame. He agrees, that immenſe ſums of money are due from America to this country, but denies it to be from the citizens thereof. At the concluſion of the late war, immenſe quantities of goods were thrown into the boundleſs boſom of America by various deſcriptions of adventurers (of which however thoſe of Scotland, England and Ireland, exceed in the proportion of at leaſt ſix to one thoſe of America) goods which were bad, old, damaged, and unfit for the American market; where then is the wonder, that ſuch goods ſhould ſell under prime coſt, or remain unſold to this day? The amount of the goods at this hour in America he thinks exceeds that which ſhe will probably conſume in ſeven years, but the greater part are neither of the quality or ſort ſuited to the market, and therefore will not be got rid of in ten years, unleſs at a diſadvantage America, in fact, is a ſtore houſe for the ſubjects of Great-Britain and their merchandiſe; but certainly the citizens thereof have a right to purchaſe or not as may be agreeable to them. The different towns throughout America are full of goods belonging to the ſubjects of Great-Britain, either in poſſeſſion of themſelves, or agents, ſent out for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of them; but ſo far is America from wanting ſuch goods, that ſhe would, on the contrary, be much obliged to thoſe who complain here for the want of remittances, to ſend both for their goods and agents, as ſhe is determined to purchaſe only what ſhe likes, and of whom ſhe thinks proper.

It is a fact univerſally known, that the beſt men in America generally go to market with produce in hand, in order to purchaſe of the merchant at the cheapeſt rate.

Numerous inſtances can be adduced where tradeſmen here have ſold their American debts for 14 or 15 ſhillings in the pound, and being interrogated why they did ſo (when no doubt remained of their being ultimately fully ſatisfied) have conſtantly anſwered, that they got a handſome profit on their goods by ſuch ſale, and did not chooſe to lay out of their money. This rather ſhews that the tradeſmen of this country are not at preſent ſo honeſt as they were a few years ago eſteemed to be.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 31.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated December 29.

"There is authentic information received here, dated 10th November, from Cadiz, which declares that the peace with Algiers is firmly concluded: and that the Barbarian cruiſers are in greater force than ever on the coaſt of Spain and Portugal, and in the neighbourhood of the Straits.

"Captain Edward Wicks from Great Egg-Harbour, after a heavy gale of wind from the N. E. on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, ſaw a ſail bearing down with a ſignal of diſtreſs: at 10 ſpoke her; ſhe proved to be the ſchooner Good Hope, captain John Smith, in a ſinking condition, having ſix and a half feet water in her hold; on which captain Wicks hove too and took them all on board, very much fatigued, having been conſtantly at the pumps for eight days: at 12 o'clock, in lat. 39 31. north, in 30 fathom water, it blowing hard and a croſs ſea running, could not ſave any thing but the ſails; at four o'clock P. M. left her, the ſea making a paſſage over her."

Jan. 2. By captain Atkins, arrived at Boſton, we are informed, that the uneaſineſs reſpecting the capturing the American veſſels by the Algerines, had, in ſome meaſure, ſubſided;—few of their corſairs having, for ſome time paſt, ventured without the Straits, owing to the approach of winter and the vigilance of the Portugueſe. No accounts of any late captures by the Algerines had been received at Cadiz.

Captain Smith, who is arrived at Boſton, from Martinico, informs, that almoſt every houſe and ſtore in Demarara has lately been conſumed by fire.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 12.

The honourable Daniel Bowley, Eſq; is elected a member of the ſenate, in the room of James M'Henry, Eſq; reſigned.

A letter from Paris mentions, that his moſt chriſtian majeſty, willing to encourage men of learning to become more uſeful, propoſes to appropriate 300,000 livres to reward their talents, and employ them in diſcoveries, and in eſſential and literary

works more frequently.—This attention on the part of his majesty, (the letter-writer observes) demonstrates how much he has at heart the progress of arts and talents.

A number of the inhabitants of New-Jersey have presented a petition to the legislature of that state, praying an impost may be laid on all foreign merchandize imported into that state from the neighbouring states.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have lately passed a law to encourage and protect the manufactures of that state, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,

By inserting the following you will oblige your humble servant, J. L.

A MEMBER of the senate, stated to have been lately elected into that house, and to have constantly declared himself opposed to confiscation, having within a few days past been charged in the house of delegates with inconsistency in his conduct respecting Mr. Harford's memorial, thinks it proper to observe, that the charge hath arisen from misinformation as to his conduct on that occasion.

The gentlemen of the senate who were present when the message and resolve respecting Mr. Harford's memorial were under consideration remember, that the member alluded to opposed that part of the message which states it to be the opinion of the senate, that the confiscation law is justifiable.

It was ever the opinion of the member alluded to, that the state of Maryland had an equal right with other nations to confiscate, and he never denied the *right* of any nation to do so; but he has ever thought confiscation unjustifiable, because its tendency, so contrary to humanity, of involving in one common destruction, the innocent and unoffending, with those atrocious criminals who merit the utmost severity of punishment. The member is happy, in knowing that men of unquestionable learning and abilities, of different countries, entertain the same opinion on this subject that he doth.

The member of the senate alluded to thought, that if any relief were given to Mr. Harford, it must be merely the result of the *favour* of the general assembly, and impartiality, in his opinion, required that a proportionate relief should be given to other British subjects who have suffered by the confiscation law of this state; but he was decidedly of opinion, that no relief could, with the least colour of propriety, be granted to Mr. Harford, or any other subject of Great-Britain, a nation lately so inimical, and at this time so far from friendly in its disposition to this country, whilst the subjects of this and the other states in the union, creditors of this state, and particularly those virtuous officers and soldiers who lately composed the Maryland line of that army, to which, under the blessing of God, we are indebted for the peace and freedom we now enjoy, are so far from having received *favour*, that they have not even been *justly* dealt with by that community for whose dearest interests they so gloriously fought and so profusely bled.

An easy and effectual remedy for the head-ach, and alleviative of the asthma. From Dr. Percival's philosophical, medical, and experimental essays, lately published.

ON the 19th of October, 1774, a physician, the doctor tells us, was affected with a severe head ach, in consequence of having been disturbed in the night. At two o'clock in the afternoon he took 18 drops of laudanum, and immediately afterwards, three dishes of very strong coffee. He lay down upon the bed, and endeavoured to compose himself to sleep. His pain abated in half an hour; and in an hour was entirely removed: but he felt not the least disposition to sleep, although he is often drowsy after dinner, and sometimes indulges himself in sleeping at that time.

Nov. 1st, he repeated, on a similar occasion, the use of laudanum and coffee in the like quantity as before. The effects were precisely the same; ease from pain, but no disposition to sleep.

Nov. 16th, he took eighteen drops of laudanum when under the head-ach, but without coffee. The opiate composed him to sleep in an hour; but did not entirely remove the pain in his head. These facts confirm a remark which Dr. Percival made in a former volume, that coffee is taken in large quantities, with peculiar propriety, by the Turks and Arabians, because it counteracts the narcotic effects of opium, to the use of which these nations are much addicted.

The doctor then informs us, that having learned, by a letter from Sir John Pringle, that an ounce of the best Mocco coffee, newly burnt, made immediately after grinding it, and taken in one dish, without milk or sugar, is the best abater of the paroxisms of the periodic asthma; and that Sir John Floyer, during the latter part of his life, after the publication of his book on the asthma, had contrived to preserve himself from, or at least live easy under, that disorder, by the use of strong coffee; he had frequently directed coffee in the asthma with great success. The dish may be repeated after the interval of a quarter or half an hour.

January 11, 1786.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of Edward Lee, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the subscribers properly authenticated, and those indebted to make speedy payments, to

MARY LEE, administratrix.
SOLOMON SPARROW, administrator.

Prince-George's county, December 22, 1785.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 31st day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PART of a tract of land called MAJOR'S CHOICE, containing 108 acres, more or less, lying within one mile of Piscataway; the buildings are, a good dwelling house with four rooms and a passage on the lower floor, with three fire places, and other convenient houses, a small apple and peach orchard, and other valuable fruit trees; a part of the land will answer for a meadow. One year's credit will be given on giving bond with approved security. A good title will be made to the land, by

ELIZABETH WHEELER,
CHARITY WHEELER,
BENNETT EDELEN,
ELLENDER EDELEN.

Prince-George's county, January 5, 1786.

Will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th day of February,

TWO hundred and fifty acres of good forest land, suitable for small grain, and with the help of a little manure will produce good tobacco; about 70 acres cleared and under good inclosure, the remainder exceedingly well wooded, and tolerably well timbered; the above land is part of Edelen's Hog-pen, and lies about two and a half miles from Piscataway; it is well watered by a constant branch that leads through on one side of the same; the improvements are, a dwelling house 20 feet by 16, kitchen, corn house, and tobacco house; there is also a peach orchard, and a few trees of almost all other kinds of fruit. The terms are, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, the remaining three fourth parts to be paid on or before the 10th day of December next, when conveyance of the land will be made, by

THOMAS DYER.

January 11, 1786.

To be SOLD at Richard Watkins's, near South river church, by the subscribers, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 24th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day,

FIVE valuable negroes, one a complete blacksmith. Two years credit will be given on giving bond on interest with good security, to be paid annually. At the same time will be sold, sundry blacksmiths tools, and household furniture.

RICHARD WATKINS,
ANNE WATKINS.

THE visitors of Eden school, Somerset county, in the state of Maryland, having appointed the rev. William Smith, A. M. rector of Stepney parish, to be president of said school, hereby acquaint the public, that Mr. Smith opened the several classes for tuition of young gentlemen on the first day of January, and proposes to teach those committed to his care, the following branches of useful science, viz. Languages—Latin and Greek; occasional lessons in English prose. Writing copy and running hands—arithmetic, common, vulgar, and decimal, &c.—algebra—geometry—Euclid's elements; practical geometry, &c. geography with the use of globes—trigonometry, plane and spherical. Navigation—conic sections—astronomy—dialing—book-keeping—

N. B. If, in behalf of a competent number of students, it were required, Mr. Smith will give lectures on natural philosophy, natural history, and ethics or moral philosophy. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the youth under Mr. Smith's care, as principally for the benefit of such, he proposes giving stated lectures on moral and religious subjects, in a style adapted to their capacity, and with a view to lead them from admiring the beauties of classical learning, to see the superior eloquence of the sacred writers; select parts of which they will read on appointed days in the Latin, Greek, and English languages, for the sake of comparing analogy of language.

Prince-George's county, January 2, 1786.

THE subscriber having undertaken to collect the outstanding debts of Dr. Edward Gantt, who intends to remove to the state of Virginia early in the ensuing spring, proposes to wait on those indebted with their accounts, and also to call on those who have received theirs by Mr. Sansberrie, who are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not settle their accounts by the first of March may depend on being dealt with as the law directs, without respect to persons.

JONATHAN SIMMONS.

Charles town, January 3, 1786.

State of Maryland, Cæcil county, to wit:

WHEREAS a certain man who calls himself Thomas Williams, was on the 19th ult. taken up on suspicion of felony, and committed to the gaol of said county, and a number of articles being found upon him which appeared to have been feloniously taken and stolen, part whereof hath been proved so to be, and no owner or owners yet appearing to claim any right in the following articles, notice is hereby given thereof, in order that any person or persons who may have a just right and title in all or any part of the said goods below mentioned, may act agreeable to his right therein, and the laws of the state in such cases made and provided.

The said goods consist of two small remnants of broad cloth, one red, the other blue; five yards of stamped linen of a good quality; one silk handkerchief spotted; three blue and white linen handkerchiefs; a pair of plated spurs; [illegible] of watch keys, also of door keys, &c. one case of razors, and sundry other trifling things.

The above goods are in possession of the subscriber.

JOHN ROBINSON, constable.

Anne-Arundel county, January 7, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Lewis Stockett, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, and all those indebted are requested to make speedy payment to

ANNE STOCKETT, executrix.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro, who stands committed by the name of GEORGE GREEN, but since says that his name is HARRY, and that he belongs to one widow Tibbs, of the state of Virginia; he is a likely young fellow, about twenty-one or two years of age, of a light complexion. The owner thereof is desired to take him away and pay charges.

SAMUEL ABELL, late sheriff of St. Mary's county.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Rutland, near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a small dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, has a snip on her nose and a star in her forehead, appears to be four years old, branded on the near buttock, but not distinguishable. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Hall, near the Governor's Bridge, taken up as a stray, a small black MARE, about twelve hands high, three years old, has no perceivable brand, and has never been docked, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Anne Arundel county, January 7, 1786.

STOLEN from the plantation of Lewis Stockett, deceased, about the 25th of October last, a bright bay HORSE, has a black mane and tail, a small star in his forehead, mealy nose, about thirteen and a half hands high, and about nine years old, branded on the near buttock. Whoever will bring the said horse to the subscriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, shall receive a reward of four dollars, paid by

ANNE STOCKETT.

Annapolis, Dec. 29, 1785.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 23d of January, 1786, on the north side of Severn river, at the plantation where the subscriber formerly did live,

THREE NEGRO WOMEN, a valuable NEGRO BOY, and a NEGRO GIRL; the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

VACHEL STEVENS.

Annapolis, January 3, 1786.

THIS is to inform my customers in general, that I hope they will all come and settle with me by the 28th instant, which will enable me to discharge my debts; for this is the last time of asking, so I wish you all a happy new year and plenty of money.

JOSEPH BREWER.

To be SOLD at the Printing-Office,

A

JOURNAL

OF A

CONVENTION

OF THE

Protestant Episcopal Church

In the states of NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH CAROLINA; held in Christ-Church, in the city of Philadelphia.

LANDS FOR SALE.

December 17, 1785.

A VERY great bargain may be had in a plantation in Charles county, containing one thousand acres, for money, bills of exchange, or tobacco, and the payments made easy to the purchaser.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

Who has for sale, two fine saddle horses in high order; they are the property of captain Osborn Bowie, and may be seen at my stable in Upper Marlborough.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 25th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of striped country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quynn, Esq; has had several masters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar: he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Resin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

22 J. CRABB.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber, tf

14 JAMES RINGGOLD.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

1 GEORGE [illegible]ANN.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Cromwell, near Patapsco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, shod all fours, paces and canters, about thirteen years old, has a switch tail no perceivable brand, and both hind feet white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

2 X

STOLEN from a farm belonging to colonel Edward Lloyd, on Wye river, Talbot county, the 30th of November last, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock E L, trots and gallops, and very lively, about seven years old. Twenty pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief, and a reward of three pounds will be given for taking up and securing the mare so that the owner may get her again, by 5 w

3 RICHARD GRASON.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggen, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

3X

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Crawford, of Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a small dark bay GELDING, about twelve hands high, has a star in the forehead and snip on the nose, 10 or 12 years old, branded on the near side, but with what not visible. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

December 22, 1785.

THE subscribers to *St. John's* or the Western Shore College, in the counties following are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of visitors and governors of the said college, in proportion to their subscriptions and according to law, viz.

In *St. Mary's* county, at *Leonard-town*, on Wednesday the 15th of February next; in *Charles* county, at *Port-Tobacco*, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers in *Prince George's* and *Calvert* counties, at *Upper Marlborough*, on Wednesday the 22d of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers of *Baltimore* county and those of *Harford* county, at Baltimore court-house, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel county, at the stadt-house in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the respective places to be at 12 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD SPRIGG, } agents.

4

Upper Marlborough, December 15, 1785.

To the INHABITANTS of Prince-George's county.

AS all friendly requests and solicitations heretofore made by the securities of the late Thomas Williams, for payment of arrears of taxes due him, have in a manner been totally disregarded by all ranks of people; and to prevent in future any excuse or plea whatsoever, to delay or put off the final settlement and immediate payment of said arrears; FOR THE LAST TIME, NOTICE is hereby given, that without respect to persons, or their situation, execution will issue on their property after the first day of January next, if the balances are not instantly paid; on application being made by

3X RINALDO JOHNSON,
or
WALTER S. CHANDLER,
For the securities of THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Prince George's county, December 26, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 7th day of November last, a likely well made negro man named CHARLES, about twenty years old, five feet eight inches high, his wool on his head remarkably long and combed up before; had on and took with him two brown roll shirts and trousers, an old cotton jacket, and a good felt hat; has large teeth before which stand wide apart. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall receive a reward of fifty shillings, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

3X ALEXANDER DUVALL.

December 5, 1785.

To be sold, at the Hommony Pot plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-point, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the seventeenth of January next; if fair, if not the next fair day,

UPWARDS of twenty slaves, consisting of men, women, and children. Three years credit will be given on bond with good security, interest to be paid annually, and on failure of paying the interest three months after it becomes due, if demanded, the bond will be put in suit to recover principal and interest. At the same time will be sold, the stock and working utensils. No bond to be taken for less than twenty pounds, and a reasonable discount will be allowed for ready money.

7X WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, near Annapolis,

ABOUT twenty negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among which are valuable plantation and house servants, also the stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, with plantation utensils.

At same time will be exposed to sale, two thirds of that beautiful plantation, lying on the Mouth of South river, three miles from Annapolis, of about 800 acres in the whole, nearly half cleared, and of very good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, with some meadow in timothy, and more may be made at a small expence. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers of the land and negroes, on giving bond with approved security.

MARY THOMAS.

P. S. The other third of the above mentioned plantation being dower land, will be sold or rented on the day of sale, as may be then agreed on with the purchaser of the two thirds, and should there be no sale, the whole will be rented and possession given immediately.

M. T.

11X

Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the subscribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the first day of July last, advertise for public sale, in the Baltimore and other news papers, several tracts of land, the property of said company, lying very near Baltimore-town; and whereas, a considerable number of very valuable lots of different sizes, well wooded, with fine prospects, and others with excellent quarries of stone, being parts of the tracts called Gorsuch, Philipsburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are still unsold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plats shewn by the subscribers, or either of them. All such parts of the above property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the first Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by

ABRAHAM VANBIBBER,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

1X w 8

October 30, 1785.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

8X

To be rented or leased for three years,

A VALUABLE FARM, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out houses, &c. Possession will be given between this and Christmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldsmith in Annapolis.

13 tf

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Ruth Hall, near West river, a stray dark bay HORSE, supposed to be about seven years old, thirteen hands high, has a short bob tail, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM URQUHART.

ALL persons having claims against Edward Hall, late of Frederick county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

WILLIAM HALL,
MARSH M. DUVALL, } executors.

Bedlam Neck, St. Mary's county, December 2, 1785.

I FOREWARN all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either dog or gun. w 3

JOHN SHANKS.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadt-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

9X

October 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general assembly to appoint commissioners for laying out a town at the court-house in said county.

10X

PRINCE-FREDERICK-TOWN LOTTERY.

A SCHEME

FOR disposing of a valuable house and lot, together with a quantity of goods applicable to the season, the property of Mr. Thomas Grahame, as follows, to wit:

Prizes.	Dollars.	Current money.
1	1040	390
1	200	37 10
1	80	30
1	60	22 10
1	50	18 15
1	40	15
2	30	22 10
3	20	22 10
4	16	24
6	12	27
10	10	37 10
20	8	60
30	6	67 10
50	4	75
285	3	320 12 6
416 Prizes, 624 Blanks,		£. 1170 7 6
1040		

From the above scheme there are only one and an half blanks to a prize, which must appear flattering to any person inclinable to become an adventurer; the goods will be proportioned in lots to the value of the different prizes, a list of which may be shewn previous to the day of drawing. Captain Freeland, Mr. Gray, Mr. Stone, and captain Williamson, are appointed managers, of whom tickets may be had at three dollars each, and if paid on or before the time of drawing twenty shillings will be received. The drawing to commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of and in the presence of the managers. Tickets may also be had of Mr. Price and Mr. Fairbourne in Annapolis, and at the printing-office.

London-town, May 25, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

26 JAMES M'CULLOCH.

TAKEN up by Henry Weedon, about the 20th of September 1785, near the lower end of Kent Island, a Moses built BOAT, about fourteen feet keel and six and a half feet beam, appears to be an old boat lately repaired, painted yellow. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

12

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

11

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